ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, PUNJAB CIRCLE,

FOR THE

Year ending 31st March 1902.

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When I took over charge of the post of Archæological Surveyor of the Punjab on the 1st of January 1901, only three months of the official year ending 31st March 1901 remained. Therefore, I proposed in my No. 159, dated 8th August 1901, that Government should allow me to include these three months in the present Annual Report, which was approved in Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, No. 6598, dated 31st October 1901. But, as it appeared undesirable to allow a period of fifteen months to elapse without ascertaining whether the method of carrying on the work hitherto followed had the approval of Government, I submitted a detailed* report of my operations during the period from the 1st of January to the last of June.

* Printed and circulated with Punjab Government, Public Works Department, No. 808 G., dated 1st March 1902.

Operations from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1901.

1. Here it will suffice to repeat briefly that my first care was to collect a competent staff, consisting of an assistant, two draftsmen and a clerk. This being done, I was chiefly engaged in advising on the archæological or historical importance of various buildings and monuments in the Punjab, and on the measures to be taken for their preservation. The decision made thereon by the Local Government is laid down in the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, No. 808 G., dated 1st March 1902. It is a matter of satisfaction that several ancient edifices which up to the present are being misused are intended to be restored, such as the Chhoti Khwábgah and Moti Masjid in the Lahore Fort, and the mosque of Dai Anga near the railway station. But their evacuation and restoration will have to be postponed until new buildings have been raised to supply their place.

Special works of preservation and restoration executed.

2. Of the works of preservation enumerated in paragraph 22 of my previous report the first has been taken in hand, *i.e.*, the gateway between Jahángir's enclosure and the adjoining *Sarái* has been repaired. It is hoped that the repairs on the other buildings will not be delayed for a considerable time, as every delay will make their preservation more difficult and expensive. On two other buildings repairs have been executed, *viz.*—

I.—*Shálámár Bágh.*—The Báradaris were partly reroofed. Of the estimate of Rs. 1,000 only Rs. 520 have been spent. Gaps in the tile work on the gateways have been filled up with plaster so as to prevent its crumbling away.

II.—*Jahángir's Tomb at Shahdára.*—Part of the third circuit round the *minár* on the south-east corner fell down, injuring also the lower baloonies. This has lately been restored, in quite a satisfactory way, from funds for annual repairs.

Of the works of restoration mentioned in paragraph 23 of the same report the following two have been executed last summer:—

(*a*).—*Mosque of Sher Sháh at Indrapat.*—The missing or broken parts of the marble mosaic on the façade have been replaced. The

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execution of this work, as pointed out in my quarterly report was not always as accurate as could be desired. A difficulty which will recur, wherever restoration of ancient buildings be attempted, is the scarcity of skilled workmen.

(b).—*Tomb of Humáyún.*—The sandstone railing round the platform was completed. In executing the work some savings were made which will be spent on petty repairs on the entrance gateway, pointed out by me to the Sub-Divisional Officer. For the periodical repairs on archæological and historical buildings, estimates were sent to me for countersignature.

Funds for special repairs required.

3. The special works of preservation or restoration executed during the past year are few, compared with the great number of buildings which are in want of repairs. It should be highly desirable, if, besides the expense for periodical repairs, the Local Government could set apart a certain sum for special repairs on ancient buildings. Thus it would be possible to select annually some of the most urgent cases for execution. Only in that way can real progress be made towards the preservation of the most important buildings in the Punjab. I may point out that in other Provinces considerable sums are spent not only for preservation, but even for restoration purposes. If the Government of India, as it is hoped, will come to the aid of the Local Government, it will be well that some agreement be made. It would not seem unreasonable if the preservation of ancient buildings in Lahore and the Punjab proper were defrayed from Provincial funds, and the up-keep of the numberless antiquities of Delhi were left to the Central Government. Exceptional cases of restoration, if deemed desirable, could be referred to the Government of India.

Works of preservation and restoration still to be executed

4. The number of cases enumerated in my half-yearly Report, sections 22 and 23, have been augmented with several others. In the following list they are given in order of urgency:—

A.—Tomb of Shams-ud-dín, Muhammad Azam Khán or Atgah Khán, Akbar's foster father, near Delhi, estimate Rs. 853. Very urgent.

B.—Sarái at Sháhdára, estimate Rs. 1,841. Urgent.

C.—Tombs of Asaf Khán and Núr Jahán at Sháhdára, estimate Rs. 2,541 and Rs. 2,081, respectively. Urgent.

D.—Tile decoration on inner wall, Lahore Fort (reported on in my No. 45, dated 24th February 1902), estimate Rs. 281. Urgent.

Appendix A.

E.—Buildings north of Shálámár road.

1.—Gateway of Gulábi Bágh ... } estimate Rs. 1,104.
2.—Tomb of Dai Anga ... ... }

3.—Mosque of Zakaria Khán at Begampura, estimate Rs. 60 (reported on in my No. 257, dated 21st December 1901). Urgent.

Appendix B.

F.—Two temples at Baijnáth, Kangra district. Reported on in my No. 180, dated 6th September 1901, estimate Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 500, respectively.

Appendix C.

G.—Shish Mahal in the Lahore Fort.

H.—Zínat-ul-Masjid at Delhi, estimate Rs. 400.

I.—Táhir Khán Náhar at Sitpur, Muzaffargarh district (reported on in my No. 255, dated 17th December 1901).

Appendix D.

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J.—Moti Masjid in the Lahore Fort.

K.—Chhoti Khwábgah in the Lahore Fort, estimate Rs. 2,500.

L.—Diwán-i-Am in the Lahore Fort, estimate Rs. 18,552 (including reroofing).

M.—Tomb of Anárkali, Lahore.

Archæological research from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1901.

5. As to archæological research during the first six months, this also has been discussed in my previous report § 26—46. I need only add that the inscription in double characters which was found at Pathyár, in the Kangra District (report § 44), has been sent to Dr. E. Hultsch for publication in the Epigraphia Indica. A full account of the Shámi Tombs in Southern Baluchistán (report § 26—34) with drawings is under preparation. Plan and decorative details of the Jaházi Mahal at Shujábád (report § 9) are to be published in the Journal of Indian Art and Industry. I may add that Dr. A. W. Stratton has succeeded in deciphering the inscription on the image found at Chársadda, and intends to edit it. Here it will suffice to state that the inscription contains a date, and for this reason is of particular interest for the chronology of the Gandhára school.

Tour in the Kangra District, continued.

6. In § 42—49 of my previous report I gave an account of our summer tour in the Kangra district. On the 1st of July we reached the Kullu valley where, in the course of that month, the temples of Bajaura, Manikarn, Malana, Nagar and Manali were surveyed and registered. On the 28th we left Kullu for Lahul. Here ancient remains are as monotonous as the country itself. Along the road there are numerous *chortans* corresponding to the Indian *stúpas* and numberless *manis*, heaps of pebbles and slabs of slate, all inscribed with the one formula of bliss: *om mani padme hum*. A rock-cut image of the future Buddha Maitreya (Tibetan, *Byams-pa*, pron, *Chamba*) at Gondla, in the Chandra valley, is worth mentioning, though the date is uncertain. In a country like Lahul the primitive character of the execution can scarcely be held a proof of great antiquity. In any case it is noteworthy that here the future Buddha is distinguished by the same attribute as in Gandhára, *viz.*, a vessel in the left hand.* On the 17th of August we visited the famous Tirtha of Triloknáth in the Chandrabhága valley. That here and also in Kullu the name Triloknáth (Lord of the three worlds) indicates the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, and in Mandi and Kangra the Brahmanical god Shiva was pointed out by me in a paper submitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Inscriptions and worship of Kullu.

7. On the 26th of August we recrossed the Rotang pass and spent the rest of that month and the first half of September in continuing our survey of the Kullu valley. In the course of this work we met with a considerable number of inscriptions, partly on rocks and partly on temples. Their explanation afforded a considerable amount of difficulty owing to defective execution, and to their being written in the character and dialect of the valley. The script in use in these hill tracts, which is closely related to the Gurmukhi of the Punjab and the Shárada of Kashmir, is known by the general name *tánkri* or *tákri*, but varies considerably in each valley. The latter is also the case with the language. Another difficulty connected with these inscriptions is that they are dated in the *Lokakála* or *Saptarshi Samvat*, popularly known as *Kacchá Samvat*. Its peculiarity is that the figure indicating the century is omitted. Throughout our tour we had an opportunity of making interesting notes on the popular worship in the Kullu valley. Among its many curious features there is the worship of *Nágas* and *Rishis* which would be worth studying. Among the other *devatas* of the valley the goddess Hirmá takes a prominent place, and is, indeed, considered the patroness of the valley. Now it is curious that in this goddess, to whom only a century ago human sacrifices were offered, we recognise Hidimbá, the man-eating *rákshasi* of the *Mahábhárata*.

* A Grünwedel Buddhistische Kunst in Indica, 1900, page 160.

Return to head-quarters.

8. Travelling through Mandi State, Kangra Kot was reached on the 28th September. The numerous antiquities of this place have been fully discussed by Cunningham. The inscriptions were again published by Dr. G. Bühler; the work still to be done consisted chiefly in obtaining photographs of the temples and images, the same being done in Núrpúr, we returned to head-quarters on the 15th of October, after an absence of exactly five months. My thanks are due for the manifold assistance and information procured by Mr. A. Anderson, C.I.E., Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Mr. L. White-King, LL.D., C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Kangra district, and Captain B. O. Roe, Assistant Commissioner, Kullu Sub-Division.

List of archæological remains in the Punjab.

9. As put forth in No. 4228, dated the 11th May 1901, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, the first task of the archæological surveyor consists in completing the list of archæological remains in the Province. In 1875 such a list was compiled from returns furnished by the Deputy Commissioners. In 1891 my predecessor, Mr. Charles Rodgers, published a revised edition. Both publications are often inaccurate, and a good many monuments of archæological interest are not entered in either of them. We started the completion of the list on the following lines:—The list should contain all monumental and other archæological remains in the Province, including ancient sites, wherever their position can be ascertained. The middle of the 19th century should be taken as a limit, so as to include the architectural products of the Sikh period. But for the time after 1700 only buildings of decidedly historical interest should be entered. Of each building particulars will be given regarding its site, name, date and reference to such works where it is described or discussed. Descriptive particulars will be entirely omitted as out of place on a list. At the same time a separate list will be prepared of inscriptions found either on buildings or elsewhere. In § 49 of my half-yearly report I proposed that the completion of the list might be taken in hand, and a commencement should be made with the three most important centres of Muhammadan architecture in the Punjab, Delhi, Lahore and Multan.

List of remains in Delhi district, completed.

10. The work in the Delhi district I left entirely to my Assistant, Maulavi Núr Bakhsh, M.A., after having provided him with full instructions regarding the method to be followed. On the 1st of November 1901 he proceeded to Delhi, but on the 15th of that month a serious attack of fever obliged him to go home on leave for three weeks. After the Christmas recess he resumed the work, and by the middle of February it was completed. The result does credit to the Maulavi's zeal and exactitude. Here I will mention that, whereas, Mr. Rodgers' revised list gives only 106 buildings in the Delhi district, the new list comprises 269 monuments systematically arranged. At the same time a separate list of inscriptions was prepared, numbering 133 specimens, some of which are still to be edited.

Appendix H.

Additional work done in the Delhi district.

11. In the course of his work the Maulavi was able to make notes regarding several important buildings, which either wanted repairs or were being misused. These I forwarded to the Local Government with my No. 47, dated 24th February, 1902, in which I expressed the hope that measures might be taken for their preservation and evacuation. Of two monuments which appeared of particular interest a full description was procured by the Maulavi, *viz.*, a *minár* ascribed to Sháh Jahán near the village Hasht Sál, ten miles west of Delhi, on the Najafgarh road, and a beautifully carved sarcophagus of black stone, dated A. H. 884, *i.e.*, A.D. 1479, at Sonipat.*

Survey of the Lahore fort commenced.

12. After our return to head-quarters a commencement was made with the general survey of the historical buildings in the Lahore fort, as proposed in my No. 106, dated 7th May 1901, and approved in Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, No. 266S., dated 4th June, 1901. The necessary arrangements

* See Epigraphia Indica, Volume I, page 139.

being made with the military authorities, the work was started on the 25th of November. First of all copies were made of the carved sandstone façades of the Jahángir's quadrangle, those being the most ancient and most interesting buildings inside the fort.

Tile work on the palace wall.

13. After Christmas another important part of the survey could be taken in hand, namely, the copying of the figured panels of tile work which decorate the west and north side of the inner wall of the fort. That this is a work of no small concern may appear from the following particulars:—From the *Háthi Paul* or Elephant Gate up to the north-east corner towers of Jahángir's quadrangle, the wall measures 497 yards, *i.e.*, more than a quarter of a mile. Its height being 17 yards, the entire decorated surface is 8,449 square yards, or, after deduction of the space occupied by windows, may be roughly estimated at 8,000 square yards. The decoration of this enormous space consists chiefly of tile work as found on so many ancient buildings in the Punjab. But what makes the work on the fort wall of quite a peculiar interest is the circumstance that here not only geometrical or foliated designs have been used, but in defiance of the tenets of the Muhammadan creed the greater part exhibits figures of living beings. Many of the scenes represented possess also considerable historical interest, illustrating the life of the Mughal Emperors. Several specimens represent elephant fights, which were one of the chief recreations of the Mughal Court, and one of the finest panels shows four horsemen playing *chaugán* or Persian polo. A full account of this unique decoration would be out of place in the present report, suffice it to say that there are not less than one hundred and fifty figured panels. Of all these tracings were made, except only those which are too much injured to be recognisable, and some which are merely duplicates, executed in a different scheme of colours. So altogether one hundred and sixteen tracings were obtained, from which coloured copies on a reduced scale will be executed in my office. Of the latter six have already been finished, but as the colouring requires great care, the completion of the whole work will require a considerable time. Praise is due to my draftsmen who have performed the first part of the work in an excellent way. The height of the wall and the position of some of the panels which had to be reached with bamboo ladders tied together made their task not only difficult, but sometimes decidedly perilous.

List of remains in the Lahore district commenced.

14. At the same time that the survey of the fort buildings was proceeding the completion of the list of archæological monuments and remains was taken in hand for the Lahore district. As regards the city and its immediate environs this task was made comparatively easy by the information contained in Khán Bahadur Muhammad Latif's book. Yet it was necessary to visit all the buildings personally in order to verify his accounts, and to classify them according to the state of their preservation. In this way a list of the buildings in and round Lahore, numbering one hundred and thirty-five, was prepared. Presumably at a farther distance from the city more ancient monuments exist, which were not mentioned in Muhammad Latif's book. As long as these have not been added, the list for the Lahore district cannot be considered to be complete.

Tours made after the 15th of October.

15. After our return from the Kangra district small tours were made to several places in the Province in order to inspect buildings and sites of archæological interest. They may be briefly enumerated as follows:—

18th-20th October, Multan. Object.—Inspection of the fort. (Report submitted on the 23rd October, 1901).

Appendix E.

29th October to the 9th November, Delhi. Object.—Inspection of several ancient monuments, and particularly of the earth-glacis outside the fort. (Report submitted on the 12th November 1901).

Appendix F.

22nd-23rd November, Manikyala.—Inspection of the Manikyala Tope. (Report submitted on the 26th November 1901).

Appendix G.

9th-12th December, Sitpur, Muzaffargarh district.—Inspection of the tomb and mosque of Táhir Khán Náhar. (Report submitted on the 17th December 1901).

Appendix D.

11th-17th January 1902, Kádirpur, Jhang district.—Inspection of an ancient site discovered by the Deputy Commissioner, Captain C. H. Buck. Some archæological objects, partly found on the spot, partly obtained at Hir, near Jhang, were made over to the Central Museum.

Tour in the Peshawar district.

16. Of my tour in the Peshawar district a more detailed account will be required. In § 49 of my previous report I proposed to devote the months of February and March to this and the Hazara districts. But as it did not appear advisable to start on this tour before the return of my assistant, and as owing to his illness his work in the Delhi district could not be finished until the middle of February, it was only on the 15th of that month that I could leave for Peshawar. Here I inspected some private collections of Gandhára sculptures, and took photographs of those specimens which seemed of special interest. Two sculptures were handed over to me for the Lahore Museum by Mr. H. A. Close, District Superintendent of Police. A Kharoshthi inscription I obtained from Captain G. O. Roos-Keppel, Political Officer, Khyber. Unfortunately the stone has been roughly handled, so that several letters have been completely destroyed. It is said to have been brought from Naugrám, near Ránigat, in the Khudukhel territory. From Peshawar I proceeded to Chársadda, where I succeeded in identifying the find-spot of the newly discovered image (see previous report § 39), *viz.*, a mound known by the name of Skárah Dheri, *i. e.*, Charcoal Mound, near the village of Spinvari, eight miles north of Chársadda. On the same occasion I inspected the Buddha image to which the well-known Hashtnagar pedestal once belonged. It is worshipped in the Dharmsala of Rajar, one of the eight towns of Hastnagar, under the name of Káli-ká-Devi. The spot where this image was discovered was also pointed out to me. It is a mound one mile north-east of Rajar on the road to Dargai. Practically it may be considered to be an easterly continuation of the complex of mounds situated between Rajar and Utmanzai, known by the name of Shahr-i-Náparsán.*

Gandhára sculptures in the Guides' Mess at Mardan photographed.

17. On the last day of February we reached Mardan ; here we stayed up to the 5th of March, which time was mostly spent in photographing the fine collection of Gandhára sculptures in the Guides' Mess (see my half-yearly report § 36—39) : on my visit in April 1901 I had tried in vain to obtain photograhps of these sculptures, but as by this time I was provided with an actinometer, the results were satisfactory, yet in some cases the darkness of the room made focussing very difficult. Of the images placed in the ante-room I obtained good negatives by giving an exposure of one hour with stop 23. This would make an actinometer time of four hours. The panels inserted round the fire place in the dining room required an exposure of half an hour with stop 11, which means an actinometer time of eight hours. From this it will be evident that a considerable time had to be spent in order to obtain a series of fourteen photographs of these sculptures. My thanks are due to Major T. J. H. Barton and the other officers for their kindly permitting me to take photos of their collection. I may add that some Gandhára sculptures belonging to Major Baldwin were presented to the Lahore Museum.

Ancient sites in Yusufzai visited.

18. From Mardan I started on the 5th March on a visit to the ancient sites of Jamalgarhi, Babuzai, Kashmir Smats Mian Khán, Sangau in the Baizai *ilaqa*, and Shakar Tangi Shikrai (Sikri), Tarali and Sawal Dher in the Sudam valley. These sites have all been explored and described with more or less detail and accuracy by Dr.

*cf. Garrick, A. S. R. XIX, page 107.
Vincent Smith, J. A. S. B., LVIII, page 144.
A. Foucher, Géographie ancienne du Gandhára, page 19.

Bellew, General Cunningham, Major Cole, Colonel Deane and others. There is only one important collection of ruins which have been noticed, but not described, with any detail. A short notice of it will not be considered out of place in the present report.

Ruins of Tarali.

19. In the south-west portion of the rugged ridge which separates the Baiza *ilaqa* from the Sudam valley there is to the south-east of the village Mata a lofty top known by the name of Sapari or Sapri. From this top a row of spurs descends in every direction. On four of these, running southward, the extensive ruins of Tarali are found some 4½ miles north-west of Bakhshalai. That they have so little attracted the attention of antiquarians and idol diggers is due to their peculiar position by which the remains are scarcely visible from the plains. As they are situated on four parallel ridges, only the easternmost and highest ridge can be seen from below, hiding completely the buildings on the three inner ridges. Moreover, the outer ridge does not rise immediately from the plains, but from a bay, which is open towards the east, and for the rest surrounded by steep hills. The spur which encloses to the north-east is known by the name of Khúni Ghund (Bloody Hill). The bay is oval in shape, the longer diameters running north-south. On its two extremities are the embouchures of two ravines. That on the north leads up to the Sapari ridge, and is only used by shepherds. The southern gorge winds between steep mountain sides to an ancient spring, from whence a path leads up to the ruins. But a more direct road ascends the outer ridge from the above mentioned bay. This path, which is ten to twelve feet wide, must date back to pre-Muhammadan times, as appears from the style of masonry. Following this path the outer ridge is reached, from which point the second ridge comes in view, both being saddle-shaped, and running from north to south, where they fall down almost vertically. They are covered with massive ruins, often rising from the very edge of the precipice, which separates them. The path descends and winds up again along the eastern slope of the second ridge. When the top of the latter is reached the third and fourth spur become visible, being lower and less accentuated than the former. Thus the whole rock city covering the four ridges and the intervening slope can be overlooked.

Stúpa Court at Tarali.

20. The most important group of buildings will be found on the southern part of the second ridge. At its extremity there is a *stúpa* enclosed by a court of a very peculiar shape. Whereas at Takht-i-bahi the *stúpa* court is square, and at Jamalgarhi a polygon approaching to a circle; here, owing to its position on the narrow end of the ridge, the shape became that of a parallelogram, the base facing south, the legs north-west and north-east. Another peculiarity of this *stúpa* court is, that for want of space only along one side a row of chapels is found, exhibiting the same type as those in the two just mentioned places. The roof has fallen down, but may be supposed to have been similar to those still extant at Takht-i-bahi. The chapels are five in number. The central one is 7′-3″, the two adjoining ones are 6′-8″ wide externally. The two outer ones are completely ruined. They are raised on a common plinth 56′-6″ long, covered with a coating of lime plaster about half-an-inch thick, on which sitting Buddha figures, alternating with Indo-Corinthian pilasters, were executed in relief. On some places this work is still extant. The north-west side of the court is occupied by a wall 7′-8″ high, along which a staircase leads up to its northern extremity. The south side, marked by the brink of the precipice, is entirely open. The space thus enclosed is occupied by three *stúpas* of different sizes, the largest standing to the south and the smallest in the northern corner of the court of these *stúpas;* the square plinths alone now remain. The largest one has been opened, and consequently completely destroyed. Whether any relics or coins were found nobody can tell. Fragments of sculpture are found among the *debris*, among which is a Buddha torso 3½″ high. To the north-east of the *stúpa* court is a large vaulted building, measuring not less than 44′ × 22′-10″ outside, and 36′ × 14′-10″ inside. The walls rise to a height of 17′-3″ and are 3′-6″ thick. In the northern wall there are two doors, respectively, 4′-11″ high and 6′-4″ wide. In the south and west wall are windows. A staircase 14′ high, consisting of sixteen steps, 2½′ wide, runs along the east wall outside the building.

21. In the evening of the 17th I returned to Mardan, and after a four days stay I left again for Shewa. From this place several important sites were visited, including Ranigat, in the Khudukhel territory. To the north-west are Taja and Urai, which were excavated by Lieutenant Maxwell in April 1882. The Kharoshthi inscription in the first mentioned place was removed a few years ago by order of Colonel H. A. Deane.

Ancient sites round Shewa visited.

22. On the road from Kalu Khán to Shewa, near the village of Asota, there is a collection of upright slabs which I find designated in Mr. Rodgers's list as "cromlech stones." This appellation does not seem quite correct. Cromlechs (Dolmens) are flat stones supported by uprights*. Here, however, we have a stone circle open to the south, and consisting of twenty-five large slabs, which have partly fallen. They are placed at a distance of three feet from one another. The highest is nearly ten feet above the ground level. According to the local tradition there existed an ancient well in their centre, but no trace of it is left. A legend says that these stones are petrified robbers who were about to attack a wedding party, represented by a collection of white stones at the foot of Karamár hill. The name by which these slabs are indicated is Persian *Qatár-i-Sang* (the row of stones) and Pukhthu *Lakai tikai* (the erected slabs).

Stone circle of Asota.

23. The ruins of Amánkot and Bahi also deserve a special notice, as I do not find them mentioned or described anywhere. These two places are situated about four miles north-east of Shewa, at the foot of the hills which separate the Yusufzai Sub-Division from the Khudukhel territory. Here two spurs of the main ridge intrude considerably on the plain. In the bay thus enclosed on three sides the villages are to be found.

Ruins of Amánkot and Bahi.

24. The imposing ruins of Amánkot rise from two ridges of the Bagga hill, which project to the west, and are separated by a deep ravine. The main block, apparently once a fort, towering over the village, occupies the northernmost of these two ridges; it is built of blocks of granite of considerable size, some measuring 5′-3″ × 1′-6″ × 1′-8″. Though the material and mode of construction is the same as at Ranigat, the walls of Amánkot do not display the same care and regularity. The top of this building is a platform of peculiar shape. It may be characterised as a parallelogram combined with a triangle in such a way that one of the sides of the latter makes part of the base of the former. This base measures 143 feet.

Fortress of Amánkot.

25. A lower platform at the extremity of the same ridges must once have been occupied by a religious establishment. The villagers assert that on this spot "buts" have been unearthed, and in the adjoining ravine I actually found three Buddha and Bodhisattava torsos 3′ to 3′-8″ high, which evidently had been hurled down from the ridge. They were made of the well known blue slate of Gandhára, and when entire must have been not less than six to eight feet in height, pedestal and nimbus included. As to the buildings on the southern spurs, the most remarkable is a vaulted room 12′-3″ long, 5′-11″ wide, and 5′-3″ high inside, the vaulting being exactly the same as at Ranigat.

Religious buildings and sculptural remains.

26. At Bahi, situated a few miles distant from Amánkot, I found a *stúpa* which was said to have been excavated about 1900 by two officers of the Guides. It is the largest and best preserved monument of this kind which I have seen in the Peshawar district, a considerable portion of the superstructure still being extant. This superstructure or cylindrical part of the *stúpa* is nearly 160′ in circumference, and about 12′ high. The top is only 30′ in diameter, as the sides have crumbled away considerably. The square plinth is circa 16′ high. A staircase leads up to the top from the north side, the steps being 15′ long, 1′ wide and 8″ high. The *stúpa* is constructed of blocks of granite and rubble. It was covered entire-

Stúpa of Bahi.

* Talfourd Ely. Manual of Archæology, page 9.

ly with a thick coating of lime plaster, ornamented with figures in relief. These, as is the case with most Gandhára *stúpas*, consist of rows of sitting Buddhas separated by Indo-Corinthian pilasters. But along both sides of the staircase these reliefs were evidently of quite a different type, showing figures of various sizes and in various postures. This, however, can be only surmised from the little what remains, namely, not much more than the feet. The villagers informed me that at the time they were excavated these figures were entire, but considering the fragility of the material it is not to be wondered at that they were soon destroyed. Unfortunately no record is available of the excavation which was carried out by incompetent hands, more as a pastime than as a scientific exploration. It may be doubted whether the plaster reliefs possessed any artistic merit, but they were certainly of archæological interest, and would have been of great help in deciding on the original place of the reliefs in stone which have been found round the base of other *stúpas*. As a matter of fact the *stúpa* has been "opened," and consequently considerably injured. This, however, the villagers state was done long ago by other *sáhibs*. Whether these *sáhibs* have made any discoveries, which might give a clue to the date and history of the tope, nobody can tell. Most probably their ill-judged curiosity resulted in nothing more than the partial destruction of one of the most ancient and certainly the most complete monument of this kind in the district.

Return to head-quarters.

27. The last days of the month I had intended to devote to the remains in the eastern part of the Swabi *tahsil*, but on my arrival at Swabi on the evening of the 25th I found a letter intimating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor required my presence at Amritsar on the 28th. The following day I had to hurry down in order to catch the mail train at Khairabad, and after a few hours' stay at Lahore, I reached Amritsar on the evening of the 27th. Next day I returned to head-quarters.

Acquisition of sculptures and seals.

28. Before finishing the account of my tour in the Peshawar district, I am to add that besides the inscribed stone mentioned above, I collected seventy sculptural fragments which had mostly been found by the villagers in digging ancient mounds. One of the most interesting finds I consider some fragments of a many-armed image, which apparently is Hindu and not Buddhist. It was found at Sawal Dher. At the same place I obtained a very fine agate seal, showing a woman sitting on a chair in front of a tree. Three more ancient seals were purchased at Peshawar and Mardan, but of these the find-spot cannot be ascertained. Two of them showing a winged deer and a Roman soldier with trophy, respectively, were said to be from Naugrám. Shortly afterwards I had an opportunity of showing them to Mr. J. H. Marshall, who considered them of great interest. In his opinion none of these four seals are Greek, and two are decidedly Roman. This important statement agrees remarkably well with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Vincent Smith regarding the Roman rather than Greek influence exhibited by the Gandhára school. At my return to head-quarters the sculptures and seals were made over to the Curator of the Central Museum. The success of my tour was mainly due to the arrangements made by the Chief Commissioner, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, C. S. I.; the Commissioner of the Peshawar District, Captain B. C. Waterfield, and the Assistant Commissioner of the Yusufzai Sub-Division, Mr. F. P. Rennie, I. C. S.

Programme for the year 1902-03.

29. With regard to a programme for the year 1902-03, I beg to make the following proposals:—The month of April being spent in writing the present report I intend to start on a summer tour in the beginning of May. Its object will be the completion of the list of archæological remains for the Kangra district, and especially the exploration of the Kullu Sub-Division. In order to surmount the difficulty of deciphering the Tánkri inscriptions of Kullu, I intend to spend the month of May in Chamba. A collection of copper-plate grants in the possession of His Highness the Raja will enable me to study the character. At the same time I intend to register the antiquities of this State, which are to be included in the Punjab List. The rest of the hot season will be spent in those parts of the Kullu Sub-Division which I have not

visited last summer, *viz.*, Spiti and the Saraj *Tahsil*. From there I intend to return to head-quarters by Simla, where I shall have an opportunity of consulting Mr. J. H. Marshall, M. A., Director-General of Archæology. After my return to head-quarters the completion of the Punjab List will be continued for the Lahore and Multan districts. The survey of the Lahore fort will be resumed. Both will presumably be finished before Christmas. The programme for the rest of the official year will greatly depend on the final decision of the Director-General of Archæology, who informed me of his intention to make a tour in the Punjab next winter, on which he requested my company. Mr. Marshall's object is to visit the principal centres of archæological interest in the Province, *viz.*, Delhi, Lahore, and the Peshawar districts. If the numerous buildings are to be visited three months will certainly not be too large a space of time.

J. PH. VOGEL, PH. D.,

Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, during the year 1901-02.

(Full plate size, except of the first dozen, which are 10 in. by 12 in.)

1.	Lahore Fort	...	... Shish Mahal.
2.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
3.	Ditto	...	... Naulákhá.
4.	Ditto	...	... Chhoti Khwábgah.
5.	Ditto	...	... Bari ditto.
6.	Ditto	...	... Diwán-i-'Am.
7.	Ditto	...	... Moti Masjid. Entrance.
8.	Ditto	...	... Jahángir's Quadrangle.
9.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
10.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
11.	Ditto	...	... Tile decoration on the fort wall.
12.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.
13.	Ditto	...	... Naulákhá.
14.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Marble screen.
15.	Ditto	...	... Ditto *Pietra-dura* panel.
16.	Ditto	...	... Moti Masjid entrance.
17.	Ditto	...	... Jahángir's quadrangle.
18.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
19.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
20.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
21.	Ditto	...	... Chhoti Khwábgah.
22.	Ditto	...	... Marble pavilion adjoining court of Shish Mahal.
23.	Ditto	...	... Diwán-i-'Am.
24.	Ditto	...	... Bari Khwábgah.
25.	Lahore City	...	... Tomb of Sháh Dáúd.
26.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
27.	Ditto	...	... Tomb of Anárkalí.
28.	Ditto	...	... Samádh of Ranjit Singh.
29.	Ditto	...	... Báradari in Hazúribágh.
30.	Ditto	...	... Ditto and Fort Gate.
31.	Ditto	...	... Bádsháhi Masjid.
32.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Entrance.
33.	Lahore Bághbánpura		... Shálámár Bágh.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, during the year 1901-02—continued.

34. Southern Baluchistán ... Shámi Tombs at Hinidán.

35. Ditto ... ... Ditto.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

36. Núrpur Fort ... ... Entrance.

37. Ditto ... ... Ruins of palace.

38. Ditto ... ... Thákurdwára.

39. Ditto ... ... Ditto Fresco.

40. Ditto ... ... Ditto.

41. Ditto ... ... Excavated temple.

42. Ditto ... ... Ditto detail carvings.

43. Ditto ... ... Ditto ditto.

44. Ditto ... ... Ditto ditto.

45. Ditto ... ... Ditto ditto.

46. Kangra Town ... ... Temple of Indreshwár.

47. Ditto ... ... Ditto Jina Image.

48. Ditto ... ... Ditto ditto.

49. Ditto ... ... Defaced image in bázár.

50. Kangra Bhawan ... Temple of Bajreshwári.

51. Ditto ... Ditto ditto back.

52. Ditto ... Ditto ditto ditto.

53. Kangra Town ... ... Ditto ditto Inscription.

54. Ditto Fort ... ... General view.

55. Ditto ... ... Hindú Gate.

56. Ditto ... ... Temple of Lakshmi Nárayana.

57. Ditto ... ... Capital of detached pillar.

58. Baijnáth ... ... Temple of Baijnáth.

59. Ditto ... ... Ditto.

60. Ditto ... ... Ditto.

61. Ditto ... ... Temple of Sidhnáth.

62. Jwálámukhi ... ... Ditto Jwálámukhi.

63. Ditto ... ... Ditto ditto.

64. Kharuhi ... ... Barsela of Rajput.

65. Kalesar ... ... Shrine containing Barselas.

66. Ditto ... ... Barselas.

67. Ditto ... ... Tombs of Gosains.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, during the year 1901-02—continued.

68.	Sujanpur	...	... Palace of Katoch Raja's entrance.
69.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto Thákurdwára.
70.	Mandi Town	...	... Temple of Ardhanári.
71.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.
72.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Panchvaktra.
73.	Ditto	...	... Image of ditto.
74.	Ditto	...	... Barselas of Mandi Rajas.
			KULLU VALLEY.
75.	Bajaura	...	... Temple of Bisheshwanáth.
76.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.
77.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Image of Ganesha.
78.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Vishnu.
79.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Durgá.
80.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Gangá.
81.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Yamuná.
82.	Ditto	...	... Image of Vishnu Náráyana.
83.	Ditto	...	... Buried temple.
84.	Manikarn	...	... Temple of Raghunáth.
85.	Malana	...	... Ditto Jamlu (Jamadagni).
86.	Nagar	...	... Ditto Murlidhar.
87.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Tripurasundari.
88.	Ditto	...	... Barselas of Kulu Rajas.
89.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.
90.	Dusal	...	... Shiválaya (Gauri Shankar).
91.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.
92.	Jugatsukh	...	... Temple of Sándhyá Devi.
93.	Ditto	...	... Ditto behind.
94.	Ditto	...	... Ditto miniature Siválaya.
95.	Sultánpur	...	... Gugeri (Shrine of Guga).
96.	Dhungri	...	... Temple of Hirmá (Hidimbá).
97.	Ditto	...	... Ditto front.
98.	Ditto	...	... Ditto entrance.
99.	Gushal	...	... Temple of Gautama Rikhi.
			LAHUL.
100.	Gondla	...	... Gonpa Mani. Interior.
101.	Ditto	...	... Ditto. Fresco, Lokapálas.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, during the year 1901-02—continued.

102.	Gondla	...	... Gonpa Fresco, Lokapálas.
103.	Ditto	...	... Ditto image of Sákyamuni.
104.	Ditto	...	... Thákur's House.
105.	Ditto	...	... Rock-cut image of Maitreya.
106.	Ditto	...	... Chortans.
107.	Tandi	...	... Gonpa Gunthál. Entrance.
108.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Interior.
109.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Fresco. ("The wheel of life.")
110.	Kyelang	...	... Gonpa Salh-Shul. Library.
111.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.
		MULTAN AND SITPUR.	
112.	Multan	...	... Tomb of Rukn-ud-dín.
113.	Ditto	...	... Ditto Baháwal-haq.
114.	Sitpur	...	... Ditto Táhir Khán Náhar.
115.	Ditto	...	... Mosque ditto.
		PESHAWAR DISTRICT.	
116.	Takht-i-Bahi	...	... Chapels round Stúpa court.
117.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.
118.	Ditto	...	... Court of Colossi (A. S. R., V., 29.)
119.	Ditto	...	... Ruins on western spur.
120.	Jamálgarhi	...	... Great Stúpa.
121.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
122.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
123.	Ditto	...	... Westernmost group of ruins.
124.	Babuzai	...	... Kashmir Smats.
125.	Ditto	...	... Ditto.
126.	Ditto	...	... Ditto. Entrance to cave.
127.	Mián Khán	...	... Main group of ruins containing Stúpa.
128.	Tarali	...	... Main block of buildings on outer ridge.
129.	Ditto	...	... Ruins on southern corner of second ridge.
130.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto ditto.
131.	Ditto	...	... Domed building in lower Stúpa court, near old well.
132.	Asota	...	... Cromlech stones.
133.	Naugrám	...	... Ranigat.
134.	Ditto	...	... Block of ruins from south side.
135.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Surveyor, Punjab, Circle, during the year 1901-02—concluded.

GANDHARA SCULPTURES.

136.	Mardan (Guides' Mess)	...	Chhattra of Stúpa.
137.	Ditto	ditto	... Buddha head placed on Chhattra.
138.	Ditto	ditto	... Buddha on Urdhvapatta (in verandah).
139	Ditto	ditto	... Statue of Sákyamuni.
140.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto ditto.
141.	Ditto	ditto	... Bodhisattva.
142.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto.
143.	Ditto	ditto	... Sitting statue (Lokapála).
144.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto ditto.
145.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto ditto.
146.	Ditto	ditto	... Gandhára Relief.
147.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto
148.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto
149.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto
150.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto
151.	Ditto	ditto	... Ditto
152.	Peshawar	...	.. Ditto (in possession of Mr. Close).
153.	Ditto	...	... Ditto (ditto Rev. Mr. Hoare).
154.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto ditto.
155.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto ditto.
156.	Ditto	...	... Ditto ditto ditto.

APPENDIX A.

No. 45, dated 24th February 1902.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

IN some of my previous reports regarding the Lahore fort, I made mention of a remarkable tile decoration which covers the western and northern walls of the palace, and which I believe to be quite unique.

2. Owing to the weather and to the bombardment of the fort in January 1841 this beautiful work has suffered considerably, especially on the northern wall, where the greater portion has entirely gone. Where gaps exist, the mortar in which the tiles are set, is gradually crumbling away, and even large glazed pieces can be found all along the foot of the wall in great number. It is to be apprehended that after fifty years little of this tile work will be left.

3. The only way to stop the mischief is to fill the gaps with plaster, which will entail no considerable cost, and will tend to preserve the panels in their present state. I strongly recommend that this be done without delay. Anything like restoration is out of the question, not only on account of the enormous expense it would involve, but for the simple reason that the manufacture of encaustic tiles of this type is practically a lost art. This circumstance I believe makes its preservation the more desirable and necessary.

APPENDIX B.

No. 257, dated 21st December 1901.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

Archæological Buildings at Begampura.

I HAVE the honor to invite your attention to some archæological buildings situated to the north of the Amritsar Road, between Lahore City and the Shálámár Bágh near the village Begampura.

2. For those buildings, the archæological interest of which has been fully demonstrated by Muhammad Latif, some petty repairs are wanted, which will entail no considerable expense, but are decidedly necessary for their conservation.

3. They are the following :—

The gateway of the former Gulábi Bágh, situated on the Amritsar Road (north side), opposite Ali Mardan's dome (Latif, page 134). The monument is famous for its enamelled tile decoration, and ought to be fenced off, as people kindle fire inside, which entirely spoils the little that remains of the original fresco painting. The gaps in the interior and back wall should be bricked up and plastered. The staircase (east side) and the weathering along the upper platform want to be repaired. The vegetation covering the latter should be removed.

4. The second building under reference is the tomb of Dai Anga, Sháh Jahán's wet nurse, situated immediately behind the edifice just mentioned in the direction towards Begampura. The tomb, as most others of its kind round Lahore, is decayed to such an extent that anything like restoration is out of the question. The interior, however, possesses some fine ornamentation, especially the central room with its painted ceiling and honeycombed stucco in the corner niches. On this account it seems desirable to keep up the building in its present state. The repairs required are practically the same as those mentioned above 13, sub. 3.

5. North-west of Dai Anga's tomb and due east of the well-known shrine of Hazrat Ishán is a mosque built by Zakaria Khán, Nawáb of Lahore, in the reign of Muhammad Sháh. The *masjid* is a good specimen of late Mughal architecture, and its decoration of square tiles is worth studying, especially when compared with the earlier Kánsi work of the 17th century. Though the latter be decidedly superior, and the mosque in its structural parts also betrays its origin to a period of artistic deterioration, it forms an indispensable link in the history of Mughal architecture. The measures of preservation to be taken with regard to this building also are repairs on masonry and plaster.

6. In my opinion it would be extremely desirable that a chaukidar be appointed to look after these and the other archæological buildings round Begampura, which now are entirely at the mercy of the public. A notice prohibiting the disfigurement of any of these buildings might also do some good.

APPENDIX C.

No. 180, dated 6th September 1901.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a demi-official letter received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra district. When visiting Baijnáth on my way to Kullu I was also struck by the ruinous state of the temples referred to by Mr. L. White-King, and I strongly support the view expressed by this gentleman, whose merit in archæological matters is well known.

2. I may point out that the buildings on which hitherto I was asked to report, and which were selected for special measures of preservation or restoration, were Muhammadan without any exception, and that it would seem unfair, opposite an influential minority of the population of this province, to spend all the money available for such purposes on the monuments of one community only.

3. The temples of Baijnáth and Sidhnáth are I believe the oldest specimens of Hindú architecture extant in the Punjab. Their archæological importance has been fully demonstrated by General Cunningham in Volume V, pages 178—ff. of the Archæological Survey Reports.

4. So I have the honor to request that the Executive Engineer, Ludhiana Provincial Division, be asked for an estimate of the expense to be entailed by such measures as may seem necessary to secure these buildings from final ruin.

Extract from a Demi-Official letter, dated Camp Dhelu, the 4th August 1901, from L. White-King, Esquire, C. S. I., Deputy Commissioner, Kangra District, to Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle.

I WENT over the Baijnáth temples this morning. They are all very interesting, and I think some effort should be made to preserve the two smaller ones from ruin. The big one is much disfigured with whitewash. I wish it could be removed. The two smaller ones I refer to are fast falling to ruin. One is in the courtyard of the big temple, and the other is at the entrance to the village. In the latter I told the tahsildar to put up a wooden beam to support the door lintel which has cracked across. I think a grant should be given for the repair of these temples.

APPENDIX D.

No. 255, dated 17th December 1901.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

WITH reference to your Un-Official No. 210S., dated the 21st August 1901, I have the honor to state that I inspected the tomb and mosque of Táhir Khán Náhar at Sitpur, in the Muzaffargarh district, on the 11th instant.

2. Both buildings I consider decidedly to possess archæological interest, and it is to be regretted that they are situated in such an out-of-the-way place, where scarcely any traveller will alight to admire their beauty. But the very circumstance of their being situated in a country utterly devoid of buildings of architectural interest makes their presence on the spot the more striking.

3. The tomb of Táhir Khán Náhar with regard to its style and ornamentation shows a remarkable similarity with the famous shrine of Rukn-ud-dín or Rukn-i-alam, "the glory of Multan," as Cunningham styles it (Archæological Survey Report, V. page 152). The description he gives of the Multan mausoleum applies almost entirely to the Sitpur tomb, except that the dimensions of the latter are considerably smaller.

4. Unfortunately the historical facts connected with this tomb are scanty and uncertain. The fact of the similarity just stated makes it highly probable that the tomb of Táhir Khán was built after the model of Rukn-ud-dín's. The latter, as historically stated, was constructed in the reign of Muhammad Sháh Tuglak, *viz.*, in the second quarter of the 14th century. Now according to the brief history of the Sitpur family drawn from local tradition and included in the correspondence file, Táhir Khán was a contemporary of Firoz Sháh Tughlak, the successor of the Emperor mentioned above. In the Muzaffargarh *Gazetteer*, page 35, however, it is asserted, on what authority I do not know, that Táhir Khán was a member of the Lodhi dynasty. If this be correct, he would have to be placed in the 15th century. So much seems certain that the Sitpur tomb has been erected between 1350 and 1500, and may be considered one of the finest specimens of late Pathán architecture.

5. The inner and outer ornamentation of Multan tile work deserves special notice. In this respect also the tomb is very similar to Rukn-ud-dín's mausoleum, but whereas in the latter three colours only occur, *viz.*, dark blue, azure and white, we find here yellow tiles also used, producing a most pleasing effect.

6. I apprehend that in carrying out the proposed measures of preservation the restoration of the tile work will cause considerable difficulty. In the course of the former restoration, which was carried out twenty years ago, modern Multan tile work of quite a different design was used to fill up the gaps in the lower course of the outer walls. But evidently these were of so inferior quality that already the glazed surface has disappeared in many places. In restoring the pinnacles which crown the corners of the upper octagon the tile work was replaced by painted plaster, quite out of keeping with the general mode of decoration. One only out of the eight upper pinnacles has been preserved in its original condition. It would be possible therefore to have the others restored after the model of the one left if only a man could be found to execute the work properly. I doubt very much whether this will be the case.

7. It is a difficulty which will present itself every time when ancient buildings are to be restored, that for the decorative part no able workmen are to be found. The plain reason is that now-a-days there is no demand for such kind of work. I can only

recommend that care be taken to employ the best man available, and that he be directed to use tiles of the same colour and quality as the original ones.

8. In the estimate I find that *painting of the doors* has been included in the proposed repairs. This I believe to be unnecessary and objectionable, as it certainly will injure the effect of the fine old wood carvings.

9. The old mosque exhibits the same fine decoration of glazed tiles as the tomb to which it belongs. The northern part of the building is in a dilapidated condition, and the north dome (*not* west dome, as given in the estimate) has partly fallen to pieces. The arched doors and windows in the front wall have been bricked up, to keep out the cold, as the *chaukidar* assured me. As the proposed repairs include *shisham* doors this superfluous masonry can be removed.

10. In order to restore the north dome it will be necessary to apply glazed bricks as were originally used for the facing of both the side domes. From the estimate it would appear that it is intended to use plaster, which I can only recommend in case glazed bricks are either not available or considered too expensive.

APPENDIX E.

No. 211, dated 23rd October 1901.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

The Multan Fort.

In order to explain the delay in sending a reply to your No. 1255S., dated 23rd July 1901, I have the honor to state that I received your letter on the 3rd of August at Kyelang in Lahul. As the case it refers to did not appear to be of an urgent nature, I did not consider it necessary to change on its account the programme of my tour in the Kangra district, which was approved in your No. 4585, dated 1st June. So I resolved to postpone a visit to Multan until after my return to headquarters in the middle of October. It was on my way back that I received a reminder on the 2nd October, and next day a telegram inviting attention to your letter under reference.

At my return to Lahore, after an absence of five months, I needed a few days to make some necessary arrangements, especially with regard to my new office. So I did not find an opportunity of visiting Multan before the *Daserah* holidays.

As to the result of my visit, I beg to say that from an archæological point of view there is no objection whatever to the programme being carried out. That part of the fortifications which possessed antiquarian interest, *viz.*, the outer wall and its four gates, has disappeared half a century ago. Inside the fort there are the famous Muhammadan shrines of Baha-ul-háq and Rukn-ud-dín. These, however, are in no way endangered by the proposed alterations; on the contrary, if Mr. Clarke's plan be executed, it will be only an improvement on their present surroundings. The same is the case with the obelisk erected in memory of Mr. Vans-Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson.

Among the other fort buildings there is only one which seems of some historical interest, as local tradition asserts it to be a remnant of the palace inhabited by Muzaffar Khán, the last Nawáb of Multan, and by Sáwan Mal, the popular Sikh Governor. The building is situated due south of the small shrine of Pir Darbár and east of the B. T. Barracks. Two scolloped arched archways still indicate a more glorious past than its present humble appearance would suggest. It is not intended, I understand from the papers received, to have the building demolished.

The reason of my mentioning it is, that possibly it might fall within the scope of the Government of India's letter No. 1120, dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1901, copy of which I received with your No. 2126S., dated the 10th ultimo. Here I believe we have a case as referred to by the Government of India. Náwab Muzaffar Khán is not only famous for his heroic defence of Multan against Ranjit Singh, in which he fell with five of his sons, but still more so on account of his good rule during a period of forty years, and under extremely difficult circumstances. Sáwan Mal, who was Governor of Multan under Ranjit Singh and his successors, ranks also among the best native rulers of that place, and still lives in the grateful memory of the Multanis. A violent death made a sudden end to his successful career. In historical works relating to the period full justice is done to both these men. For more particulars I refer to the *Gazetteer* of the Multan district (1883-84), pages 27-31. It is with special confidence that I recommend this case into the consideration of Government, as here two men of opposite creed and nationality can be commemorated at the same time. A medallion, combining the name of Muzaffar Khán and Sáwan Mal, would, at the same time, tend to

show how, with the present Rulers of India, difference of race and religion does not count in the appreciation of valour and righteousness.

Finally, I may point out that a spot of decidedly archæological and historical interest is the former site of the Jami Masjid. It is believed by General Cunningham that it occupied the place of the famous Sun temple which is mentioned by all early Muhammadan historians in connection with Multan (*cf.* A.S.R., Volume V, Pages 114 and 99). The mosque was converted into a powder magazine by the Sikhs, and its explosion happened during the siege of 1848-49. General Cunningham saw its ruins in 1853 on the high ground in the very middle of the fort, and indicates the site in his plan of Multan. (Plate XXXVI of Volume V.) This corresponds exactly with the information I obtained from the *mujawars* of Pír Darbár, for, according to them, the place of the Jami Masjid is occupied now by the large B. T. Barrack. This building, I understand, will be demolished, to which of course I do not make any objection, as it possesses not the slightest interest or beauty. I only venture to suggest that the historical associations attached to the spot be commemorated in such a way as may appear most appropriate.

APPENDIX F.

Report by the Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, dated the 12th November 1901.

Glacis outside the walls of the Delhi fort.

A RECENT visit to Delhi convinced me of the correctness of Sir John Strachey's opinion that the removal of the earth-glacis round the Delhi fort would improve the view at the walls considerably. The military officers whom I addressed on the matter were of opinion that though the glacis makes a substantial part of the fortifications, its real value is very slight, as the indefensibility of the place against an enemy equipped with guns of modern structure is an undoubted fact. The cost, however, of removing the earth would be considerable, as scarcely a suitable place can be found within the city walls to get rid of it, unless the fort ditch were sacrificed, which does not appear advisable. Now as so much work of far greater importance is to be done in the way of preservation, I should never recommend a large amount of money to be spent on a work of this kind. Only if for some other purpose earth were required in the neighbourhood of the fort, or should the case occur, mentioned by Sir John Strachey, that some famine works were needed, in such circumstances only I should think it advisable to undertake the removal of the glacis referred to.

APPENDIX G.

No. 232, dated 26th November 1901.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, Punjab, Circle,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

WITH regard to your un-official reference No. 89S., dated 28th June 1901, I have the honor to inform you that I inspected the Manikiala tope on the 23rd instant. This tope, which was discovered and opened by General Ventura, was described by Cunningham, A.S.R., V, page 75, and Fergusson (History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, page 79).

2. I found that the southern staircase has been partly restored, and that the sandstone facing of the cylindrical neck (or drum) on which the hemisphere rests, has been renewed, from the staircase just mentioned along the eastern side of the tope over a length of about 127 feet, *i. e.*, a distance nearly corresponding with the diameter of the cylinder. This I must point out at once does not agree with the statement in the Superintending Engineer's letter No. 2938, dated Rawalpindi, the 20th May 1901, where it is said that a portion of about twenty feet in length was to be renewed. The latter, indeed, would have been quite sufficient, considering that the object was "to preserve a sample of the oldest monument in Upper India," as stated in the same letter.

3. Now it seems questionable whether a restoration of a building of this kind may be considered at all to be either necessary or desirable. I understand that the work executed in 1891 did not aim at preservation. The intention was, by a partial restoration, to convey an idea of the original state of the monument. But I may point out that in the present case this end can never be obtained owing to the uncertainty as to its original condition.

4. "The carving of the capitals," Cunningham says, "has suffered so much from the weather that I found it quite impossible to obtain any satisfactory drawings of

the details." Consequently the capitals of the new pilasters have, for want of an example of what the original details of the carving were, been restored "in modern Indian style." What this term implies is not quite clear, but from a close examination of the new and the old work it will become evident that the original capitals were very different from those in the restored part. But even if the capitals were correct, it could not be maintained that the present restoration would show us the tope as it was in Buddhist times. Cunningham is of opinion that a stone fragment which he found close to the tope had made part of a railing which originally surrounded the monument. He surmises further that the intercolumniations of the supposed freize pillars were occupied by Buddha statues. Whether this supposition be true or not, it is certain that the Buddhist topes or *stúpas* w ere monuments of a highly ornamental character, as appears from some surviving specimens, and especially from carved representations of buildings of this class (*cf.* Fergusson, V. I. c., page 72).

5. The tope of Manikiala in its present state is nothing more than a ruin, and to restore it partly or wholly to its former condition will prove an impossibility. Any attempt of this kind will only tend to injure the venerable character of the ancient monument.

6. For this reason I deplore the recent restoration of the Manikiala tope. But I must emphasise that my opinion is entirely based on the supposition that the work was not required for preservation purposes. If the latter was really the case, which from the received papers I am unable to decide, I can only say that the work had to be done, and has been done as well as circumstances allowed.

APPENDIX H.

No. 47, dated 24th February 1902.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle,

To—The Secretay to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward enclosed some notes on archæological monuments in the Delhi district, which were made by my assistant, Maulavi Núr Bakhsh, M. A., on his recent tour, undertaken with the object of completing the list of antiquarian remains for that district. These notes relate particulary to—

A.—A *lát or mínár* in the village Hasht Sal, ten miles west of modern Delhi, on the Najafgarh road.

B.—A sarcophagus of black stone at Sonípat, a sketch of which showing the inscriptions is added.

C.—Various ancient buildings and monuments in and round Delhi city.

All the buildings referred to are in an unsatisfactory state, and want repairs badly, their preservation being desirable on account of their architectural and historical importance, as set forth by my assistant. The cost, as far as I can see, will not be considerable, and the measures to be taken will only tend to prevent their further decay and final ruin. The monuments enumerated, it will be seen, are in part the same which were mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe in his notes forwarded with your No. 320G., dated the 24th ultimo.

In paragraphs 11 and 12 the Maulavi has given a list of important buildings which are either inhabited or misused to their detriment. As to these, I express the hope that the civil authorities be addressed on the matter, and some steps may be taken towards their evacuation.

I beg to give into consideration that the Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, be requested to inspect the buildings under reference, and to frame an estimate of the expense which the measures required for their conservation will involve.

Note by Maulavi Núr Bakhsh, M. A.

ON my tour to Delhi, undertaken with the object of preparing a list of monumental remains in that district, I made the following desultory notes on the work of preservation there :—

1. Chauburja, north of Pír Ghaib on the ridge, is pretended by tradition to be the Kushak Shikár of the Emperor Fíroz Sháh. It is evidently a mausoleum, and in a fair condition. But the domed room on the second storey is badly spoiled with soot by a *fakir* who, to evade the mischief being noticed, has blocked the staircase with thorns. The room should be cleared of him and cleaned.

2. The tomb of Asad Khán is situated in Asad Khán's garden, between the sadr bázár and Rúhulla Khán's *saráí* on the Bahádurgarh road. Asad Khán was the Prime

کردہ احسانِ تو ہر دم چارۂ بیچارۂ ۔ دریا بان تمنائے تو سرگرداں شدہ

لِلّٰہِ الْحُکْمُ فَتَبَارَکَ وَتَعَالٰی

آنچنانکہ کن (اسیر) خود کہ باشد ہر طرف ۔ آسمان فقرا انا شک من سیارۂ

لَآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ

اَشْھَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ وَحْدَہٗ لَا شَرِیْکَ لَہٗ وَ

اَشْھَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُہٗ وَرَسُوْلُہٗ

اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰہِ مِنَ الشَّیْطٰنِ الرَّجِیْمِ

اَللّٰہُ لَآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا ھُوَ الْحَیُّ الْقَیُّوْمُ لَا تَاْخُذُہٗ سِنَۃٌ

وَّلَا نَوْمٌ لَہٗ مَا فِی السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِی الْاَرْضِ

مَنْ ذَا الَّذِیْ یَشْفَعُ عِنْدَہٗٓ اِلَّا بِاِذْنِہٖ یَعْلَمُ

مَا بَیْنَ اَیْدِیْھِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَھُمْ وَلَا یُحِیْطُوْنَ

بِشَیْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِہٖٓ اِلَّا بِمَا شَآءَ وَسِعَ کُرْسِیُّہُ

السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضَ وَلَا یَئُوْدُہٗ حِفْظُھُمَا

وَھُوَ الْعَلِیُّ الْعَظِیْمُ

اَللّٰھُمَّ اَنْتَ رَبِّیْ لَآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ خَلَقْتَنِیْ وَاَنَا عَبْدُکَ

وَاَنَا عَلٰی عَھْدِکَ وَوَعْدِکَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ وَاَعُوْذُ بِکَ

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ اَبُوْٓءُ لَکَ بِنِعْمَتِکَ عَلَیَّ

وَاَبُوْٓءُ لَکَ بِذَنْبِیْ فَاغْفِرْلِیْ فَاِنَّہٗ لَا یَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ

اِلَّا اَنْتَ ۔ لَآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ سُبْحَانَکَ اِنِّیْ کُنْتُ

مِنَ الظّٰلِمِیْنَ اَللّٰھُمَّ اَجِرْنِیْ مِنَ النَّارِ یَا مُجِیْرُ

جاں از بلاے فرقت جاناں شود خلاص ۔ اثر کجا است وصل تو اے کیمیاے مراد

ماست کن کار خود امروز کہ عمرت بر جاست

کہ چہ حاجت شود عمر بود کار تو راست

. . . . . آنکسے کہ روز زندان شود خلاص

Minister of Aurangzeb, and after the emperor's death was created viceroy of the empire by his son Bahádur Sháh. He died in the reign of Farukh Siyar in A. H. 1129, A. D. 1717. His tomb with the prominent large dome is well worth preservation. It is inhabited by some servants belonging to the garden, who cook their food and keep all kinds of dirty things in it. The rooms round the tomb also are spoiled by other tenants. At least the domed room, in which is the grave of the *Wazir*, should be cleared, and repairs made where necessary.

3. Bhúl Bhulayyún, north of Rúhulla Khán's *saráí*, and on the left bank of the canal, is a fine building with four bold and beautiful corner *minárs*, which rise to a great height. It is said to be the tomb of one of Aurangzeb's daughters. The roof of the main room is curiously described in Archæological Survey Reports, Volume IV, as a great flattish dome inside, but a square flat *chabútra* outside, much in the style of the raised portion of the cell of Sultán Ghari's tomb in Malikpur. A part of the rooms on the southern and western sides has recently fallen. Saltpetre has much damaged the lower parts of the walls. The whole will soon come down if not taken care of. At present the building is used as a store house of fodder.

4. A small tomb, called that of Nanhí Bí, is situated to the east of the grave of Bíbí Fatima Saum, and west of *Purána Qilah*. Inside this tomb in the northern wall is a marble tablet with a Persian inscription of twenty-three lines, each measuring roughly 1'-7". The date is given as A. H. 1002, A. D. 1593-94. The tablet is shaky, and it will be a pity if it is lost, the more so because the inscription has not been deciphered.

5. Bari-ka-gumbad (the dome of freedom) close to the southern wall of the enclosure of Atagah's tomb in Nizám-ud-dín. It is a small domed chamber built in the lifetime of the Auliya. He is said to have once made three hundred men pass through it, who all, without any exception, became saints. By this act he, as if it were, freed them from hell torture in their life after grave. It is generally well preserved, but the vegetation growing luxuriantly on it should be removed, otherwise it will prove the beginning of the end.

6. The tomb of Mirzá Muzaffar, known as *batáshewálá bara mahal*, lies to the north of the enclosure of Humáyún's tomb. There is a Persian inscription, in chunam (the nicest hand in the district) of one line, measuring 19'-10", over the southern doorway of the main chamber. The deceased, according to the inscription, was a youth of royal blood, and died prematurely in A H. 1012, A. D. 1603. The whole building is ruthlessly spoiled by turning it into a cattle shed and fodder house. The inscription and the main chamber at least should be preserved and cleaned.

7. The tomb of Fahím, the faithful servant of Mirzá Abdur Rahím Khán Khánán, lies west of that of his master in Nizám-ud-dín, on the right bank of the Okhla canal branch. It is filled with fodder, and the lower parts of the walls are badly in need of repairs.

8. The mosque and tomb of Sultán Bahlol Lodí stands outside the western wall of the enclosure of Charágh Delhi's shrine. The mosque (roofed portion, measuring 44'-5" × 43'-5") is a fine building with four corner domes, and a central one of carambolic shape, which I think is above the graves of the Sultán and his wife. It is inhabited and divided by mud walls into four dark dens by the Khádims. At mid-day I needed a lamp to see the graves. It should be cleared of the tenants, and the tomb of the emperor thus be made accessible.

9. Puráni Idgáh, five-hundred yards south of the village Kharaira, eight miles and three furlongs from Delhi, on the Qutb road, belongs to the Tughlaq-Pathán period, and was built in A. H. 807, A. D 1404-05, by Mallú Iqbál Khán, who figures so much in the defence of Delhi against Amír Tímúr, and who, after the withdrawal of the latter, was all in all the Emperor, Násir-ud-dín Muhammad Sháh being a puppet in his hands. The *idgáh* was flanked by two *minárs*, the one on the north has fallen, and the other on the south, bearing an inscription, is fortunately safe. The northern *minár* should be restored, and the inscription tablet cleaned of the moss and mortar resting on it.

10. The marble grave of Farid Murtazá Khán, Mír Bakhshi of the Emperor Akbar, Governor of the Punjab under Jahángír, and founder of the town of Faridábád, is to the east of Begampur, among the ruins of Sárai Sháhjí. At the head of another marble grave, quite close to the former, stands a nice marble tablet, 6'-10" above the ground, bearing a Persian inscription of fourteen lines, each measuring 1'-4". This tablet belongs to the grave of Sheikh Farid, on the sarcophagus of which is mentioned in a couplet the name of Farid Murtazá Khán. There is a pit at the head of this grave, showing the original place of the tablet thus misplaced. It should be restored, and the grave protected by a shelter.

11. The fine mosques and tombs noted below are inhabited. Some measures should be taken by the civil authorities to have them evacuated :—

(*a*) —Begampurí *masjid*, built by Júnán Sháh in Fíroz Sháh's reign.

(*b*).—[illegible] *sarái* and mosque built by the same.

(*c*).—Júnán Sháh's mosque in the village of Nizám-ud-dín built in A. H. 772, A. D. 1370-71.

(*d*).—Moth-Kí-Masjid of the Lodí period in the village of the same name.

(*e*).—Mosque of Mubárak Sháh in Kotla Mubárakpur.

(*f*).—Tomb of Malik Munír in the village Munír Ká, two and-a-half miles from the Qutb.

(*g*).—Large tomb in the village of Muhammadpur, north-west of Humáyúnpur

(*h*).—Tomb of middle Pathán period in the village of Humáyúnpur, north of Hauz Khás.

(*i*).—Four tombs, including that of Hájí Jánon, outside the enclosure of the *dárgah* of Chárágh Delhi, to the south and south-east.

(*j*).—Nine out of the picturesque group of fifteen buildings in the village of Hauz Khás, also noticed by the late Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Fanshawe.

12. The following important buildings are being spoiled by the improper use made of them marked against each:—

(*a*).—Mosque and two tombs in Bastí Báorí—cattle shed and fodder houses.

(*b*).—Panj burj (five domed tombs) in Zamurradpur—cattle sheds and fodder houses.

(*c*).—Tomb of Wadde Khán in Mubárakpur Kotla—store house of *oplas*, tobacco, fodder, etc.

(*d*).—Tomb of Chote Khán, east of (*c*)—cattle shed.

(*e*).—Másjíd Mamdi, between Sháhpur and Moth-Kí-Masjid—fodder house.

(*f*).—Group of five tombs, including that of Fíroz Khán (an Amír of Fíroz Sháh's), east of the village Munír Ká—fodder house.

(*g*).—Anonymous tomb, called Bárálai-Ká-Gumbad, north-west of Munír-Ká—cattle shed.

13. The following beautiful and important tombs require iron guards and wires to prevent birds and animals from entering them :—

(*a*).—The tomb of Isá Khán in Arab *sárái*.

(*b*).—The tomb of Sheikh Kabír-ud-dín, called Lál Gumbad, west of Sheikh *sárái*, on the site of *sárái* Kabír-ud-dín.

(*c*).—The tomb of Fíroz Sháh in Hauz Khás. The gaps in the inscription over the doorway should also be filled to prevent further decay.

(*d*).—The tomb of Shiháb-ud-dín and Sultán Abú Said, north-east of Hauz Khás, on the site of Bagálam (Bágh-i-álam ?)

14. The following repairs are suggested by the late Commissioner, Mr. Fanshawe, also in his note sent to our office :—

(*i*).—Shrine of Yúsuf Qattál, two hundred yards north-west of Khirkí Masjid. Red sandstone pierced work has fallen out of head of south door. It should be restored.

(*ii*).—Tomb of Sultán Rukn-ud-dín at Sultán Ghárí in Malikpur Kohí. The dome of this open tomb should be repaired and made water tight.

(*iii*).—Nílá Gumbad to south-east corner of the enclosure of Humáyún's tomb. The protecting rails round this should be renewed, and the blue tiled roof repaired so far as to prevent deterioration.

(*iv*).—Lál Mahal to the north-east of Nizám-ud-dín's *dargáh*. The supports of the pillar of the pavilion to the north-west corner of this have fallen away, and the pavilion itself will fall soon if not underpinned and repaired. The *mahal*, if possible, should be cleared of the tenants who, as far as I could gather, have no clear title to the building.

15. The fine tomb of Khwája Khizr, north of the town of Soníput, erected in Ibráhim Lodí's reign, requires a protecting rail round its platform. The wire of the

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iron guards should be repaired. A triangular piece of stone lying in
should be restored to its proper place on the right of the door
(*Salvador Indica*) masking the southern front of the tomb may be
miniature mosque at the foot of this tomb to the south bears a Persia
stucco of Humáyún's reign over the arch. The gaps in the inscription s
up to stop its further decay.

On the 6th instant, while inspecting the tomb of Imám Násir-ud-dín
Mashhad quarter of Sonípat, my attention was drawn by the grave of Sayid Y
nearly six yards to the east of the former, on a high platform, under a *jál* tree (*Salvad*
Indica). The black stone sarcophagus, 6'-3" × 4" × 10", rests on a double plinth of
the same stone. It is ornamented on all sides with rich foliage, Persian didactic quat-
rains, and couplets composed by the deceased himself in his lifetime, and Arabic verses
and prayers all in relief. Owing to the inclemency of the weather it has transversely
cracked half an inch breadthways at 1'-10" from the head, the fissure being visible on the
east and west sides only. Cracking has displaced the plinth slabs from ½" to 2". The
top of the sarcophagus has lost at the foot end a piece of its margin stone 1'-7" × 2'.
Its east side has also at the foot end peeled off, 2'-9" × 3", effacing two couplets, just
leaving undamaged the date of the Sayid's death, which is given in Arabic as A. H.
884, A. D. 1479. A piece of foliated stone 1'-4" × 4" in the lower plinth at the head
is loose, and will be broken and lost if not taken care of by an early date. The top of
the grave is made dirty by the peacocks and other birds sitting on the tree above it.
The work in relief on the grave is as fine as, if not superior to, that in the Chaunsath
Khamba in Nizám-ud-dín. In the richness of its ornamentation and the quality of
stone employed the grave is, as far as I know, unique at least in this district.

On the 10th instant, while preparing a list of archæological remains in the Delhi
district, I was struck by a *lát* or *minár* in the village of Hasht Sal, ten miles west of
modern Delhi, on the Najafgarh road. The site of the village, and the country around
being low, water collects here in the rainy season, and forms a kind of lake. The view
from this *lát*, especially at that time of the year, is grand and pleasant. It is said to
have been the hunting place of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, who erected the *minár* in the
midst of the so-called lake to have a view of the game, and enjoy the beautiful scenery
the country affords. The *lát* is said to have been originally four storeys high, the fourth
and the balcony of the third having been struck down by lightning.

The *minár*, as it now stands, is a tapering regular duo-decagon shaft, 55'-4" high,
exclusive of the plinth. The perimeter of the basement storey above the plinth is fifty-
six feet, and at the present top of the third hardly forty feet. It is built of bricks and
mortar, faced with red sandstone, and raised on a double terrace of stone and mortar,
which is now spoiled by *oplas*.

The basement storey rests on a plinth 2'-4" from the upper terrace, which is
7'-5" from the lower. Each of its sides at the base measures 4'-8". This storey is 26'-4"
from the plinth to the top. Its middle part is set with marble panels, surrounded by a
red sandstone cornice, and an ornamental band. Above the band the sides of the duo-
decagon are formed by alternate angular and semi-circular flutes, forty-eight in num-
ber. It is surrounded by a balcony and a doorway. Its west part misses a stone slab
5'-9" × 1'-5".

The second storey, which is seventeen feet high, is decorated with angular
and semi-circular flutes all through. It is surmounted like the first by a balcony and a
doorway.

The third storey, which is twelve feet high, is cased in alternate angular and semi-
circular fluting. It has no balcony, and has lost more than three quarters of its flutes
above the height of seven and-a-half feet from the doorway of the second storey.

A spiral staircase, consisting of 79 steps above the plinth, leads to the top of the
lát. The basement storey has 35 of these, the second 25, and the third 19, the upper
8 of which are nearly gone.

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